

The Elk County Advocate.

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C. B. GOULD, Editor.

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"Owing whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to honest and patient toil," says Asa Packer in his letter of acceptance. Why didn't he tell the whole truth, and add after "toil," the words, "of other men?"

Does history repeat itself? We think it does. Mr. Packer was thrown into the Lehigh river in 1843 by Pennsylvania workmen. Three hundred thousand workmen of Pennsylvania will throw him into the Salt River in October, 1869.

DEAD OF COURSE.—Brick Pomeroy was recently presented with an eagle. But the bird of freedom could not live in the Pomeroy atmosphere. It died, as everything noble and free, must die under the blighting, withering, contaminating touch of modern "Democracy."

Arrangements have been made for the laying of a new Atlantic cable between Northern Germany and the United States. Telegraphic communications between this country and Europe will be comparatively cheap, should cables continue to multiply, as they seem to be doing now.

LAST October Horatio Seymour prophesied that on the 1st of July, 1869, the Treasury, under Republican rule, would show a deficiency of \$150,000,000. The balance on hand, according to Mr. Boutwell's statement, being over \$155,000,000, it appears that Seymour is only about three hundred millions out of the way, which is doing very well for him.

Gen. Geary raised a regiment at his own expense. What did Judge Packer do? Why, he went to England, while Gen. Geary was exposing his life on the battle field.—Can there be any greater difference between the position of any two men than this? All true men and lovers of their country will of course vote for the soldier's candidate, Gen. Geary.

Rumor has it that Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, will call upon the old Legislature to ratify the XVth Amendment to the Constitution. How will his new friends like such a proceeding? Will not that be acting in bad faith with his new friends? We shall believe this report—when we see it; not before.

The Chicago Post has this: Mr. Asa Packer in his letter accepting the gubernatorial nomination of the Pennsylvania Democracy, says: "My reliance, in accepting the position of candidate, and in agreeing to perform executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength." Certainly not. Mr. Packer's main reliance is on his greenbacks, of which he has about as many as any other "bloated bondholder."

The Democracy of Massachusetts say that they have no new views to advance. That is a very frank way of expressing themselves, to say the least. Democracy generally means opposition to any and every thing the Republicans do, without regard to its propriety, or rightfulness. It is pretty hard to tell where the Democrats of Massachusetts stand, and it will be harder still to tell on what they stand in Pennsylvania, after a while.

Why don't the Democracy continue to expatiate on the advantages of Free Trade and the iniquity of tariffs? They were singularly eloquent on this question before their Convention, but since then they have been very reticent in this respect. Why not speak out? Are you in favor of protection to American industry? If so, why not say so? If you are in favor of reducing the wages of laborers to "ten cents a day," the people ought to know it; so speak out.

WHAT THEY COUNT ON.—The Democrats base their hopes of success in the coming election upon the apathy of the Republicans. They hope to see a considerable falling off in the vote of the Republicans throughout the State. They argue that the Presidential election last fall having called out a full vote, there will be a reaction this year which will result in the falling off in the total vote and operate to the disadvantage of the Republicans, the Democrats being accustomed to polling their full vote on all occasions. There is plausibility in this reasoning, and it becomes all working Republicans, especially Vigilance Committees to see to it that every Republican vote is got out.

The libelous stories about the immense wealth that Gen. B. F. Butler inherited from his brother, has received a fatal blow, in the fact that the General's brother died insolvent. Will the Democracy publish this correction? Perhaps they may do so after the General's death; not much before; and we think that Democracy will be extinct long before that time.

A POOR LOOKOUT.—A Democratic speaker at Providence, the other day, discussing the prospects of the Democratic party, hopefully remarked:—

"As a few men saved Sodom, so may a few good men save the old Democratic ship, if firm and true in the cause."
—If the Democratic party has no better chance of salvation than the old town of Sodom had, we advise the few righteous men it still holds to get out of the way, and "stand from under" as quickly as they can.

REPUTATION.—Emerson Ethridge, who aspires to the U. S. Senatorship from Tennessee, said, in a recent speech, that, within two years, reputation would be the dorian plummet form every platform by public speakers. "The wish is father to the thought," and shows where "Democracy" and "Conservatism" are surely drifting. They intend to plunge the country into the depths of dishonesty, disgrace and war, by repudiating the obligations of the nation. The party called "Democratic" is everywhere for reputation, however much they may conceal it in some localities.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—We chronicle the following claimed Democratic victories over elections that have taken place this year: Alabama election, 12,000 Republican majority; 4,280 for Grant ten months ago.

Kentucky election, between 40,000 and 50,000 Democratic majority. One year ago nearly 80,000. We noticed roosters in several Democratic papers crowing over this result.

Virginia election, a negro suffrage Governor; less than 2,000 Republican votes nine years ago, out of a total vote of 165,000.—Claimed this year as a great Democratic victory, although there was no straight Democratic ticket in the field.

Tennessee has this year elected a negro suffrage Governor. No out and out Democratic ticket was placed in the field; yet a great Democratic victory is claimed, with the Brownlow, negro suffrage party victorious.

If Democrats can receive encouragement from such glorious victories, the present outlook indicates that their happiness will be complete ere the middle of October.

VERY ANXIOUS.—The Norfolk Journal, one of the leading conservative pro-rebel papers of Virginia thinks the fact that Gen. Grant has decided to act on the opinion of the Attorney General, and enforce the iron clad oath for members elected to the Legislature of Virginia, will be used by the enemies of the Administration against the Republicans of Ohio and Pennsylvania. "Q:—Your fears, Mr. JOURNAL; we have no Republicans here who have any faith in conservatism.—Experience has taught them that "conservatism" is but a thin covering for radical opposition to all Republican measures. Gen. Grant, Attorney General Hoar, and Secretary Boutwell, will receive the thanks of all true and loyal men of Ohio and Pennsylvania for taking a firm stand against admitting the fratricidal traitors into the Legislature of Virginia. If he had given way under the pressure of "conservatism," he would indeed have caused much dissatisfaction in the party at the north. Now he stands square upon the platform of the party which nominated and elected him. Don't be uneasy. The F. F. V.'s cannot injure the prospects of the Republicans of Ohio and Pennsylvania, however much they may wish to do so.

Another Martyr.—The Democratic papers bewail the fate of Hester Vaughn, and charge Gov. Geary with sundry and grievous sins for his treatment of that virtuous lady, who seems to rival in their afflictions, the late lamented Mrs. Sarant. A Democratic paper published in Harrisburg has the following startling queries:—

"Who exiled Hester Vaughn?"
"Who forced the Welsh woman, Hester Vaughn, to leave her adopted country?"
"Who wouldn't permit Hester Vaughn, a poor, misguided girl, to live in Pennsylvania?"

Some of our readers may remember that Hester Vaughn was convicted of infanticide and sentenced to be hanged in Philadelphia. The circumstances were such as to excite sympathy for her, and to lead to doubt as to her guilt; and upon a representation of the facts being made to him the Governor granted a reprieve. She remained in prison for some time when application was made for a pardon, and it was stated that if the pardon was granted she would return to England; friends who sympathized with her having raised sufficient funds to enable her to do so. The pardon was granted and she returned to England. The Governor's action was such as to meet the approval of every humane person.

Hester Vaughn might have been one of the unfortunates, more sinned against than sinning; or she might have been a wicked woman; but if she had been worse than the Magdalen she would not have merited a punishment so severe as having her name dragged before the public and used to make capital for the Democratic party. She had better been hanged than to be preserved for such a fate, and it must be confessed that in saving her from the gallows to consign her to such a part of the Government.

Democratic vs. Republican Economy.

The Democratic press has a very comfortable habit of making statement without aducing proof in their support even when the material facts bearing on such statements can be easily ascertained, well knowing that the mass of their readers are easily satisfied, and swallow as gospel whatever appears in the columns of their favorite journals. A State debt by the Democratic newspapers of this State have been assiduous in endeavoring to create the belief that the management of Pennsylvania finances has been wiser under Democratic than under Republican rule. Unfortunately for this statement the figures are at hand wherever to refute it.—Prior to the election of Gov. Packer, with a Republican Legislature, in 1859, the Democrats had uninterrupted control of the State for thirty years, that is from 1829, when the State improvement system, so called, went into operation. During that time they saddled the Commonwealth with a debt of forty millions, and this, notwithstanding the fact that in 1844 they put upon the real estate a tax from which they raised about \$1,800,000 annually. They fought all corporations, and thus materially in regard to the developments of our resources, at the same time they heaped taxes upon the masses of the people. In 1866 the Republicans repealed the State tax upon real estate and raised the necessary funds for running the machinery of the State by taxing the great corporations that had grown up under their fostering care. Railroads, banks and manufacturing corporations now pay the taxes which sustain the State government, while the people are relieved of onerous tax.—Beside this, the Republican party, during the ten years that it has directed the financial policy of the State, has reduced the State debt by nearly thirty millions, so that there now remains but ten millions of the legacy of the debt left by the Democratic party, unpaid. To this, however, must be added five millions of war debt, and ten millions for the education of soldiers' orphans, both of which items are directly traceable to the Democratic rebellion. It can thus be seen that the consequence of thirty years of Democratic rule was a debt of in all fifty-five millions, while the consequence of ten years of a Republican State government, is a reduction in that Democratic debt of thirty millions, leaving but twenty-five millions of debt which, (if the State is kept out of Democratic hands) at the present rate of payment, will be entirely wiped out in ten years. The very slightest grounds are all sufficient for the maintenance of Democratic control, but the most casual examination of the State Reports for the past ten years would have convinced even Democrats that they had no foundation at all for boastfulness in regard to Democratic economy. From all such economy—deliver us.—[Lawrence Journal.]

Governor Geary and his Administration.

Few men have ever filled the executive chair of this Commonwealth with more acceptance to the masses of the people than Governor Geary. He has been the steadfast friend of honesty and economy in the public expenditures. He has been constantly at his post, and prompt in his transactions of the public business. He always has time to see and to hear all business with the executive office. He is as easily accessible to the humblest man in the Commonwealth as to the most distinguished. He has been true to his party; faithful to the best interests of the State; consistent with the brilliant record he won during the war, and the firm supporter of the maintenance of Democratic control, and the material prosperity of our common country. No man in this great State can bring any charge of corruption or dishonesty against him. If "rings" have existed he has neither been their apologist nor supporter. His hands are free from every stain of dishonor, and his administration has been in no way identified with any scheme for taking a single dollar dishonestly from the State Treasury. Had his recommendations in regard to the management of the State Treasury been followed, some hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved to the tax-payers.—He had nothing whatever to do with the law under which the Treasury is managed, and if that institution is not conducted to the satisfaction of the people, the Legislature is the place to apply to, and not the Governor. One of the most remarkable examples of the want of the material prosperity of our common country, and the erection of the Mexican monument, Governor Geary has exacted and enforced the most rigid economy, and no private individual could have been more careful of his hard earnings, than he was with the funds of the Commonwealth. For such conduct Gov. Geary certainly should be commended and sustained. If honesty of purpose, sagacity and fidelity in the management of public affairs, an untiring industry in the discharge of public duty, and uniform courtesy and urbanity are qualities to be desired and commended in a public officer, then we submit that Pennsylvania has never had an executive, who possessed all the elements of character which go to fit a man for this exalted position, more fully than does John W. Geary.

RICHNESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The construction of the English language must appear most formidable to foreigners. One of them, looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said: "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauty is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of ruffians is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of men is called a crowd, and a crowd of city-folk is called elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called ruffians."

The Democratic papers have a happy time stirring up quarrels between the President and his Cabinet. According to these venacious authorities there is a terrible state of antagonism among them.

One Million More of the State Debt to be Paid.

In another column may be seen the advertisement of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, for the presentation of one million dollars of the State debt for payment on the first of October next. During the present administration, not only has the interest on our State debt been promptly paid, and over four millions upon the principal, and all current expenses of the government met; but here is a public call to the holders of a State loan, not falling due until the first of July, 1870, to present their obligations for payment on the first of October next. The semi-annual payment of interest on the State indebtedness, of nearly one million of dollars, fell due and was paid on the first inst., and within twenty days thereafter an additional million of the debt is called for by public advertisement. We congratulate our people on this official evidence of the healthy condition of our State finances, and upon the determination shown to continue the payment of our whole debt, or, at least, than it becomes due, thus paving the way for further reduction of taxation at an early day. We are aware that this financial record makes sad havoc with fabrications and false prophecies of our friends of the Parlor, and Democratic politicians and regulators generally; and it was very unkind, if not absolutely cruel in the State Treasurer, and other members of the board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, thus suddenly and inopportune to deprive these parties of so large a portion of their stock in trade for the pending campaign. In the face of all the records and facts they have been charging mismanagement of the finances and a want of honesty and proper economy in the keeping and disbursement of the public funds; and have made a great clamor about the improper use of an alleged unexpended balance in the Treasury. That all such accusations were sheer fabrications must now be evident to the dillect comprehension. The State has no extraordinary resources at this time; and the current expenses are no less than heretofore; and yet within twenty days of the payment of the debt is called for another million of the debt is called for eleven months before it is due. This is a palpable violation of all Democratic accusations, usages and predictions, and, it is seriously apprehended, will not only defeat the plans of these worthy gentlemen, but precipitate them into a great rage; and a serious question is, what can be done to save their reputations and their cause? Were Pershing already elected he would suggest to them an application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent this squandering of the public money in the payment of the public debt before it falls due. But, as the court is not present organized, we cannot advise such proceedings. We greatly fear our Democratic friends are without any remedy, save the one to which they always resort in such cases, viz: downright lying. In this, from year to year, and from week to week, they perform most astounding and incredible feats; and were the weather not so excessively warm, we would expect them, under the "new provocation, to surpass even themselves, were such a thing possible.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.]

TENNESSEE KE KILLYN IN THE SADDLE.—The City of Lebanon, Tenn., was thrown into excitement, about 2 o'clock last Thursday night by the sudden and unexpected appearance on the streets of some 40 or 50 Ku-Klux, or disguised men. They were all well mounted and armed. They entered the city on the south side, halted at several houses, got water, covered with several of our citizens who happened to be up at that late hour; but being masked, and changing their voices none of them were recognized. They accosted several colored men, questioned them about what they had been doing, examined their persons to see if they were armed, and then passed on. They went to the house of Arch Ward, a colored barber, and took from him a pistol. They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Peers and wife, who are engaged in teaching the colored school in this place, and knocked at the door. Mr. P. opened the door and asked what they wanted. They said they wanted to see the man of the house. Mr. P. presented himself, when they asked him what he was doing here. Mrs. P. responded that she and her husband were engaged in teaching school. They asked what they were teaching their scholars? Mrs. P. replied that they were teaching them to read and write, teach them politeness and obedience to God.—One of them replied that they were God, and besides themselves there was none other.—After some other conversation, Mr. P. was struck two or three times with a cane or switch, inflicting no injury, however. Expecting a promise from Mr. P. to leave in one week, the party left. They decided to tell us all that happened. Mr. P. has been in Lebanon but a short time, and has been a very quiet, inoffensive person.

It is a matter of regret that at this time, when the whole people are rejoicing in anticipation of an early return of peace to our distracted country, Lebanon, noted for the law-abiding and peaceful disposition of its citizens, should be the scene of such a disgraceful proceeding. We can inform these masked gentry that Lebanon is abundantly able to manage its own affairs, and desires not the interference of irresponsible, self-constituted midnight regulators.—[Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald.]

BULLY FOR JANE!—A fellow signing himself "F. R. Martin," published his wife in the Freedom Advertiser recently, whereas the indignant Jane comes back on Martin as follows:—

Mr. Editor.—I noticed a piece in your paper of last week signed F. R. Martin, stating that his wife Jane, (meaning me I suppose) had left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation, etc. I reply first, that said Martin, alias Francis Dupuy, never had any bed, and if it were not for the one I left him, he would now be sleeping on the floor. 2d, if a man's getting drunk and raving with the delirium tremens every few days with its attendant soul-sickening hell on earth, is no provocation for leaving him, then I plead guilty. 3d, I am not green enough to ask any one to trust me on his account who could not himself get trusted for a row of pins where he is known. 4th, I claim not to be the wife of said Martin alias Dupuy, for I have some time since, had good reason for believing that he has two previous wives living, who are as happy in the riddance of his whisky fame as I am. For the above reasons I subscribe myself what I really am, JANE BOGARDUS.

ENGLISH DIPLOMATS.—However much our people may desire foreign missions, they are still more desirable in England if pay is what makes them desirable. The sum demanded for that service this year is \$1,168,333. The Minister to France gets \$50,000 a year; to Turkey, 40,000; to China, \$30,000; to Russia, \$39,000; to Prussia, \$35,000.—In each instance there is a grand mansion, owned or rented by England, and kept in repair, as well as splendidly furnished, out of money voted by the House of Commons.

The Lake Murder in Missouri.

On the night of August 22d, after the performance of Lake's Circus, in Granby, Missouri, was concluded, Mr. William Lake, the proprietor, was shot by one Jake Killyon, while standing at the door of the canvas.—After the regular performance of the circus was over, the ushers commenced clearing the canvas for the minstrel performance, gathering tickets and excluding those who had not paid. Killyon was found secreted under a passage-way towards the door keeper. He was told by one of the ushers to come out and pay or leave. At this he got up and sat down on a seat. While this was happening, Mr. Lake came up, and, being told of the trouble, turned to Killyon and told him to "get out of their," at the same time taking hold of his collar, and calling upon his men to put him out. Killyon, at this, drew his revolver, which was immediately wrenched away from him, and he was put out of the door of the canvas. A few minutes after this Killyon came up to the door-keeper, and pulling out his wallet, remarked that he was not a quarrelsome man, and was willing to pay to go in. While he was in the act of paying, Mr. Lake came out through the passage-way towards the door keeper. As soon as Killyon saw him he slipped back among the crowd at the door. Just at this moment Deputy Marshal Bailey (who had heard there had been a difficulty, and that a revolver had been drawn) came up from town and inquired "who had that revolver?" Mr. Lake immediately replied that "he had it, and would deliver it up to-morrow morning to the proper authority." While they were talking Marshal Bailey and Mr. Thompson were standing facing Mr. Lake, not three feet from him. Killyon again approached from behind Thompson, and throwing his revolver over Thompson's right shoulder, shot Mr. Lake, the ball entering about three inches above the right nipple, coursing, apparently downward towards the heart. Mr. Lake staggered a few yards and then fell down on his hands and said: "My God, I am killed; carry me home." He was immediately carried to his room in the South-Western Hotel, but expired almost as soon as it was reached. At the moment the shot was fired a panic seemed to infect the bystanders, and they all scattered. Killyon immediately turned and ran. As he did so his foot caught in one of the guy ropes and threw him upon his face, and his revolver was accidentally discharged. He promptly jumped up and disappeared. It seems utterly incomprehensible, with by standers about, and the Marshal looking on, with the desperado tumbling among the guy ropes, that he was allowed to escape.—[Granby, Mo., Independent.]

A NEW RESOLUTION.—The Democracy in Pennsylvania are about to have a new "resolution;" all because there is a prospect that the 15th amendment will give to the colored men of the State the ballot. Here is the first inkling of the change which is coming over the spirit of their dream:

"The Democrats of Philadelphia have stricken out the word 'white' where it occurs in the rules of their party, and there is now a chance for the colored brethren in their camp."

Who would have thought that when Packer's Convention adjourned in July, after announcing a free ballot for free men, that ere the campaign was half over, the leaders would prepare to change front, and attempt to gobble up the colored votes. But so it is, as the above clearly indicates. Virginia and Tennessee have taught them a lesson, and even the prospect of the ballot in this State in the hands of the "lazy, ignorant nigger," as their orators delight to call the colored voter-to-be, changes him into a honored American citizen, and the "constitutional" word white is unanimously stricken from the rules of their organization. Who after this will deny the power of the ballot? If there was one place in the Union where prejudice against the negro existed in a more violent form than in Philadelphia, we do not recollect it, and yet in the face of this prejudice, in the very temple of Democracy, the word "white" is no longer deemed worthy of a place in Democratic party rules. Verily the days of "signs" and "wonders" have returned again, and if we do not record a miracle we at least record a very significant political fact.

GRAT is the pluck of the women of Minnesota at Forest City, a few days since, a rattlesnake, with the impudence of the old original serpent in Eden, entered a house, the wily scoundrel having ascertained that there were only two women at home. These two—mother and daughter—were not, however, to be daunted, for seizing a pair of long poles, they pounded the intruder until there was no life left in him. He proved to be three feet long, and two and a half inches thick. Ah! if our respected granddaddy, Mistress Eve, upon the arrival of the great historical reptile in Eden, had but grasped a long pole and given him an effective branding, what a beautiful world this would now be! But the good lady stopped to talk, by reason of which—but everybody knows the consequence, and it isn't a subject we like to dwell upon.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

A curious marriage occurred last week in St. Louis. A stone-blind bridegroom was led by his blushing bride to the altar of a Justice of the P. c. That honest and benevolent functionary felt it to be his duty to inform the poor blind man that the chosen of his heart was really one of the ugliest women in the world, and that she had already, to his certain knowledge, buried two husbands.—To this the bridegroom responded that he had seen the lady a great many years ago, and that, according to his recollection, she was then "a thing of beauty" and "a form of life and light." As the unfortunate man insisted upon being married to this dream of his earlier and happier days, the knot was tied; but the Justice swore that he couldn't in conscience take a fee for doing it; and so the poor victim was led away rejoicing.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

ENGLISH DIPLOMATS.—However much our people may desire foreign missions, they are still more desirable in England if pay is what makes them desirable. The sum demanded for that service this year is \$1,168,333. The Minister to France gets \$50,000 a year; to Turkey, 40,000; to China, \$30,000; to Russia, \$39,000; to Prussia, \$35,000.—In each instance there is a grand mansion, owned or rented by England, and kept in repair, as well as splendidly furnished, out of money voted by the House of Commons.

TWO YOUNG LADIES AND ONE GENTLEMAN DROWNED.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Atlantic city on Wednesday, 25th ultimo, by which the lives of two young ladies and one young gentleman were lost.—Their names were, Miss Hunter and Miss Rogers, residing in Eleventh street below Lombard, and William Weart Stout, residing at 1605 Wallace street. It seems that all had been stopping here for several weeks, and had been in to bathe daily. Shortly before eleven o'clock last Wednesday morning they went into the ocean opposite the Light-House Cottage, were it is imagined they got beyond their depth, and, losing, all presence of mind, were carried under the water. There is no surf at this point of the beach, except at very high tide, and even then the bar interferes very much with the breakers. The bodies were all washed ashore, and sent to their homes. Mr. Stout had formed the acquaintance of the young ladies while in the ocean. All were quite young, averaging about sixteen years.

PENSIONS WELL-DERIVED.—The old soldiers of the war of 1812 are making increased efforts to obtain an act of justice which they well deserve—to be placed upon the United States pension list. These now aged men who neglected their business and left their families at the call of their country, and did all that was required of them, receiving therefor but eight dollars per month while in service, now demand that they, and the widows of these soldiers, be pensioned the same as soldiers of the late war, all of whom received large sums in the way of bounty, &c.—These old men can live but a few years longer and many of them are now in necessitous circumstances, and we trust that our members of Congress will promptly grant this moderate and humane demand.

Mr. Colfax has been making a little speech at Virginia City, Nevada, which was much admired by the newspaper editor of that region, who ascribes to Mr. Colfax most of the rhetorical graces. His address was "happy." Also "feeling." Likewise, "pleasant." Additionally, "a good square talk," and (finally) "of the kind our people like to hear." Especially (no doubt) because he "paid the citizens of Nevada many compliments for their industry and energy." Somehow, we get a notion from these complimentary adjectives that Mr. Colfax's speech was just the thing for the place and the occasion, as Mr. Colfax's speeches are apt to be; and if any one has a right to feel well over the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the Vice-President is indisputably the man.

We are informed that Eugenie, the female lion tamer, says the Harrisburg Patriot of the 23d, ult., traveling with Ames' Circus and Menagerie, was attacked by a lioness at Sunbury on Friday, and considerably injured about the face and shoulders. It appears the animal became ferocious at the conduct of a number of men on the outside of the cage, and threw Eugenie on the floor, placing his prodigious paws on her face, lacerating one of her cheeks. She is said to have had presence of mind to cover the blood with her handkerchief, thus preventing the brute from smelling it. She lay in this condition for half an hour, when the paws were removed and she slowly passed out of the cage.

WHEN men are dead, they should stay buried; but they will not sometimes, as for example: W. B. Stokes, whose overwhelming defeat in Tennessee, it might be supposed, would have buried him in political oblivion, has re-appeared at the surface. He now turns up in Washington with the announced intention of demanding a re-distribution of the federal patronage in Tennessee, which Brownlow has, as he holds, justly forfeited by his desertion of the Republican party in joining the Senter movement. Stokes claims to have been defeated by wholesale frauds, and affirms that he will contest the admission of any one—Andrew Johnson or any other man—whom the Legislature may elect to the United States Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA had, on the fourth of March last, two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine post offices; twenty-nine since established and three discontinued; the names and sites of thirteen offices have been changed. Total number of offices on the first instant, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen.—Two hundred and forty-nine postmasters have resigned, and two hundred and ninety-seven been removed, and ten died; eleven vacancies caused by the change of names and sites of offices. Sixty-two appointed by the President, and five hundred and thirty-four by the Postmaster-General.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Democratic papers went into hysterics a few days ago over an aggravated case of miscegenation. A son of Frederick Douglass married a daughter of a professor in one of our colleges. Having worked up the case, pointing out its horrible features, and duly warning the people against the terrible fate hanging over them all if radicalism is permitted to triumph, those sapient editors are astonished to learn that the professor whose daughter young Douglass married is himself a colored man. "Phanny their phellix!" They never dreamed that a "professor" could be other than a white man.

The propensity to run down and deery everything made at home, and extol articles manufactured elsewhere, is well illustrated by an anecdote told by Horace Greeley, in his last chapter of political economy. Dr. Crosby, of New Haven, an inventor of machinery for making fish hooks, could not get his hooks well enough made to satisfy the commission house in New York, which was supplying the market with British fish hooks. Finally he took down a lot himself, which were as unsatisfactory as before. "They ought to please you," said the ally doctor, "for they are your own hooks, bought at your store, and packed in my boxes to test you."

St. Louis has called a National Convention of four delegates at large from each State and two from each Congress District, to meet in that city on the 20th of October, to agitate in favor of a removal of the Federal Metropolis "from Washington to the Mississippi valley." St. Louis, of course.